

done without the presence of the President; but she obtained the position, not merely gracefully, but in a manner to make a favorable impression upon all visitors.

PROSPECT OF AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The capitalists have feared that the democrats intend to speak and filibuster to defeat some of their important measures. Should they do so the President will, it is said, call for an extra session of Congress.

BOYCOTTING CONGRESS.

The filibustering in the House last night produced some interesting incidents. A call of the House was made during the small hours, and the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to Willard's, where he arrested several members. The party became so boisterous while being conveyed to the Capitol that they fell into the hands of the police.

NEW ARTICLES OF WAR.

The revised Rules and Articles of War proposed by the Board of Officers convened for that purpose, and reported in a bill from the Senate, Military Committee, to modify the old rules and articles to embrace the later legislation on this subject, and especially to provide for many innovations which heretofore reached only by irregular action. These violations of what may be termed the common law of war, have been of frequent occurrence in the history of the service, but the necessity of a provision for them, particularly in the present unusual state of the country. A revision and more systematic arrangement of the old Articles has become almost indispensable, as much of their language is altered, repealed and defined organizations, dating back as far as the English Mutiny act of 1688.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

A letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a House resolution of January 19, shows that there has been paid for transportation since the rebellion commenced, to the roads connecting this city with New York, \$22,923,948, viz.—to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, \$12,655,000; Cinden and Ambler, \$618,755; New Jersey, \$277,914; Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, \$262,392; Northern Central, \$229,751; Pennsylvania Central, \$242,427; New Jersey Central, \$159,862; and about \$8,000 to expenses on the same route. In addition there have been paid \$123,672 to the New Jersey Central, which is not designated as exclusively for transportation over the New York line. There are claims by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for \$36,119 not yet adjusted.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. FARNSWORTH.

Brigadier General Farnsworth, of Illinois, formerly Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who was appointed a brigadier general in November last, has resigned. He is among the number selected by the War Department from the numerous appointees for confirmation by the Senate. But he resigned partly on account of ill health, and partly because he is member elect of the next Congress, commencing on the 4th of March.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAYTIAN MINISTER.

The Haytian Minister and suite have arrived.

DEFINITIVE DECISION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision concerning bonds of issues issued by a railroad company:

"In a State, county, or town, or part of a railroad company, whereof the name is to be paid by the company, the government tax of three per cent must be withheld, although neither bond nor company may express the liability of the company, such an arrangement being virtually an endorsement of the company's note by the said state, city or town; when the interest is paid by the railroad company, the interest on which is made payable in a foreign country, such interest will not be subject to taxation under the eighteenth section of the tax law."

THE OFFICERS OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

The appointment of Hon. John A. Gurley, of Ohio, as Governor of Arizona, has been determined upon. Mr. McCormick, at present chief Clerk of the Agricultural Bureau, has been selected as Secretary. These appointments will be immediately sent to the Senate. In the last election in the City Mr. Gurley was defeated by Alcott Long. He is largely interested in the development of the resources of the new territory.

OUR INDIAN VISITORS.

The delegation of Chippewa Indians now in this city yesterday visited the Treasury Department and inspected the process of manufacturing greenbacks. One of the chieftains was much interested in the work where ladies are employed cutting the printed notes, and proposed that they should come home with them one of the women, with her table and chairs. He said—"It is a good thing to have in wigwam." To-day the delegation visited the Smithsonian Institute. The objects having the greatest attractions for them were the Indian picture gallery, the stuffed birds and beasts from distant countries, and the Egyptian mummies. In the latter they took especial interest. The Indians have not yet had a "big talk" with the government. It is supposed that they may be induced to migrate beyond the white settlements.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1863.

THANKS TO COMMANDER RINGGOLD.

Mr. Gwinne, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the thanks of Congress to Commander Ringgold.

LIBERATION OF PRISONERS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Gwinne offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate whether any officer of the government had liberated prisoners captured by any naval officers of the United States, and released any captured property, on payment to him or to whomsoever he might be entitled to payment.

Mr. Hopper, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a resolution from the Senate to the State of New York relative to the bounties and rewards of pay to the families of soldiers.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for awarding royal bounty troops organized in any state or States the inhabitants of which have been or may hereafter be in rebellion against the United States.

Mr. Ladd, (rep.) of Kansas, called up the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State government, preparatory to being admitted as a State.

After debate the bill was postponed.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., called up the bill to enroll and call out the national forces.

Mr. Atwater, (rep.) of Del., proceeded to state his objections to the bill as an act not within the power of Congress to call out the national forces, and it was voted at not only a usurpation but dangerous to the liberties of the people. It was a bill to allow the President to enroll into the regular army as many able bodied men in the country as he might need, and to increase the regular army at the discretion of the State, and thus destroyed that check which the constitution wisely provided against the power of a centralized government, only despotic governments required to be centralized.

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Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., called up the bill to postpone, not because he would dissent by one or two words to put down the rebellion, but he thought this legislation was too much for our national safety.

Mr. Powers, (rep.) of Ky., spoke at length against the bill, contending that it was dangerous to centralize such immense power in any one man. Under an ambitious man might not the fate of France be that of this country? Our representatives in the Senate would judge of the measure upon its great centralization of power.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said that the life of the nation was at stake. He believed that the interests of a free people were more of importance than anything else, and if he was to choose between the safety of the people and the safety of the whole country and including Mexico, Canada and the like, he would have no hesitation in choosing the latter. He had been opposed to the bill from the beginning, and in fact, had always taken to raise troops, they had always been raised by the centralization of power.

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Mr. Powers, (rep.) of Ky., said that the Senate would not justify the government if it had killed the men of the Potomac, yielding to him their admittance, but he could not be easily convinced to attend to restore the Union by force.

Mr. Powers said, if they were taken in the act of con-

tinued to furnish their quota. These were facts, the most of which he would not discuss.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., asked if the Senator was willing to continue this inconvenience, and allow States to be loyal and not to be forced to do so.

Mr. Powers said that the location of the bill was simply the lack of power to violate the constitution, or take any step not contemplated by those who formed the government.

The bill gave the President power to raise armies, which he could not do in Congress.

Mr. Howard said that the report was false. He had

asked the Post Office Reform Bill passed.

Mr. Powers, (rep.) of Va., made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to organize the Post Office Department. According to—

—PRICES CASES.

Mr. Gwinne introduced a bill further to regulate the proceedings in prize cases.

—THE SENATE REPORT.

Mr. Richardson, (opp.) of Ill., opposed the bill at length. He contended that the bill had no limitation as to the power of the President to call out men in any particular district. He favored the bill, however, even now, as a means of putting down the rebellion by boasting of his own loyalty and iniquity of others. If the rebellion was to be put down by virtue and state coercion of the loyalty of Massachusetts, then it would have to be put down by force. That was no provision in the bill, but the Senate of course did not intend that the bill should be used for political purposes and to secure political victories and average political defeats. He said we had all sorts of bills to put down the rebellion.

The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Bowles,) said he had taken the bill into consideration and found no provision in the bill to control the elections. He referred to the President's house and the War Department being guarded by sentinels. Everywhere there was evidence of armed force, and he feared loyalty might be lost. The bill was a mere organization of the battle-fields, and the soldiers were to be put down by force.

Mr. Gwinne said the President's proclamation had just the opposite effect from what was claimed with the soldiers from Iowa. It was hailed with joy by the soldiers of Iowa.

Mr. Powers said we had no victories since.

Mr. Gwinne asked what the Senator called Stone river, Pea Ridge, Hartsville and Arkansas Post.

Mr. Fessenden, (rep.) of Pa., asked if the Senator from Illinois meant to say that the Western troops had been sent to the West, and the Eastern troops to the South.

Mr. Powers said he did not mean that. But they had lost no battles before that.

Mr. Powers said many officers had resigned on that account.

Mr. Whinnery, (rep.) of Miss., said he had been informed by a Kentucky colonel that it made no difference with Kentucky troops.

Mr. Sargent opposed the bill. He said under it the President could call out very large forces, and let the country go to the devil. That if now he might have had some reverence for Washington, he had none for Lincoln.

Mr. Powers offered an amendment, exempting persons of religious scruples.

Rejected—*against 32.*

The amendments of the House were concurred in, and so the bill passed.

At half past twelve the Senate adjourned.

McCollum, of necessity, could not be in the fight, and knew nothing personally of Casey's troops. That his dispatch must have been on information from a rival general, who was himself not in the fight. That he did not know Taylor, and was not admitting or denying the alleged sources of "McClellan," the writer concluded that the government did not execute them and those he (McClellan) agreed with him.

Mr. Powers said he had heard that the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Hicks), while Governor, had recommended this vote, but the bridge burning.

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